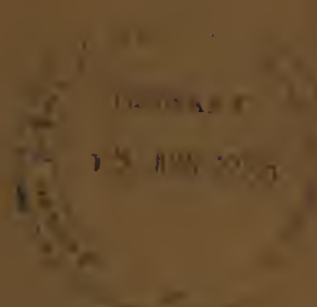


NEWELL & STEVENS
BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1935.

JAMES C. SLEIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

Medical Superintendent, Joint Isolation Hospital.

*Tuberculosis Officer, Chelmsford District, and Supervisor
of Midwives and Nursing Homes, Chelmsford, for the
Essex County Council.*

INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE
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Borough of Chelmsford.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

J. C. SLEIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :

WALTER BROWN, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

SECOND SANITARY INSPECTOR :

R. F. WYNN, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

HEALTH VISITOR :

Miss D. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., New H.V. Cert.

SCHOOL NURSE :

Miss E. E. GLASCODINE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

CHIEF CLERK :

S. V. EDWARDS.

JUNIOR CLERK :

R. E. SHAW.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST :

R. CHRISTIE BROWN, M.S., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

DENTAL SURGEON :

FRANCIS V. MAGUIRE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

VETERINARY INSPECTOR :

LIEUT.-COL. W. S. MULVEY, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.V.S.

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD:

LIBRARY

15 JUNE 1936

Public Health Department,
89, Duke Street,
Chelmsford.

May, 1935.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Chelmsford.*

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough for the year 1935.

The outstanding event of the year was the epidemic of Scarlet Fever which occurred in August. The investigation of this outbreak by means of "typing" in conjunction with Dr. Griffiths of the Ministry of Health and Dr. Camps, Pathologist to Chelmsford Hospital, has shown that such outbreaks are in reality far more widespread than was previously imagined.

Infection by the *Streptococcus Pyogenes Haemolyticus* is undoubtedly the most serious problem before epidemiologists at present and the work carried out here, I feel, will play no small part in the eventual solution.

The vital statistics appear to be satisfactory. The Death Rate is up but the increase is chiefly in the age group of over 75. Whilst the Infant Mortality Rate in spite of epidemics of Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Whooping Cough is substantially lower.

The Birth Rate has risen in sympathy with the better employment.

I have to thank my staff for the loyalty and wholehearted assistance they have given me, and the other officers of the Borough for supplying me with information for this report on Housing, Water Supply, Public Cleansing, etc.

I have the honour to be.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. C. SLEIGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

AREA (in aeres)	..	..	4,755.
POPULATION	..	{	28,940 (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-year 1935).
			26,537 (Census, 1931).
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1935) according to Rate Books	..		.. 8,357.
RATEABLE VALUE	..		£270,021.
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	..	..	£1,058.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

		Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	.. 393	.. 219	.. 174	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—14.58.
	{ Illegitimate	.. 15	.. 6	.. 9	
	{ Totals	.. 408	.. 225	.. 183	
Still Births	{ Legitimate	.. 12	.. 3	.. 9	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births :—33.17.
	{ Illegitimate	.. 2	.. 1	.. 1	
	{ Totals	.. 14	.. 4	.. 10	

DEATHS.

All causes 292	.. 145	.. 147	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population :—10.26.
------------	----	--------	--------	--------	--

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	..	.. 1	.. 2.37
Other puerperal Causes	..	.. 1	.. 2.37
Total	..	.. 2	.. 4.74

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	31.80
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	33.00
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..
Deaths from Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..

Births and Deaths.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

Year.	Popu- lation.	Still Births.	Live Births.	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		Deaths under 1 Year.
				Chelms- ford Borough.	England and Wales.	Chelms- ford Borough.	England and Wales.	
14 ..	17,920	—	—	20.7	—	10.1	—	—
24 ..	20,940	—	—	17.7	—	10.3	—	—
..	21,900	6	331	15.2	18.3	9.2	12.2	9
..	22,800	6	343	15.4	17.8	10.2	11.6	24
..	23,450	10	364	15.5	16.7	11.4	12.3	19
..	23,680	12	372	15.7	16.7	9.5	11.7	18
..	23,930	17	388	16.2	16.3	11.5	13.4	27
..	25,760	18	431	16.7	16.3	9.7	11.4	18
..	26,720	10	412	15.4	15.8	9.8	12.3	20
..	27,030	17	388	14.4	15.3	9.1	12.0	8
..	26,940	20	358	13.3	14.4	9.7	12.3	20
..	28,362	21	397	14.15	14.8	9.16	11.8	19
..	28,940	14	408	14.58	15.3	10.26	11.7	13

Deaths.

The following table shows the deaths from the principal groups of causes for the past five years :—

Disease Group.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
Acute Infectious Diseases ..	5	2	10	6	6
Tuberculosis (all types) ..	14	7	9	18	21
Cancer	41	44	42	35	35
Diseases of Heart and Arteries (including Rheumatic Fever) ..	51	64	47	49	44
Respiratory Diseases (not T.B.) ..	24	26	30	21	28
Abdominal Diseases (including Kid- ney Disease) ..	26	19	16	22	23
Child-birth and associated conditions	2	2	3	2	3
Congenital conditions ..	6	12	14	8	10
Violent deaths ..	10	15	19	11	11

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1935.

1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and up- wards
2	4	7	9	16	19	24	40	59	99

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1935.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	2
Influenza	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	9	2	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	—	3
Syphilis	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	—	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	23	18	41
Diabetes	3	1	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	11	12	23
Heart Disease	24	27	51
Aneurysm	3	—	3
Other Circulatory Diseases	11	7	18
Bronchitis	3	3	6
Pneumonia	6	9	15
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2	3
Peptic Ulcer	1	—	1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years of age)	1	2	3
Appendicitis	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	—	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	4	8	12
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	4	7
Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	1
Other Puerperal causes	—	1	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	4	2	6
Senility	14	17	31
Suicide	1	2	3
Other Violence	3	4	7
Other Defined Diseases	14	19	33
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	—	—	—
Special causes (included under "other Defined Diseases" above)	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
TOTALS	145	147	292

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1935.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total 12 months.
All Causes { Certified ..	3	1	—	3	7	1	1	3	1	
{ Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prematurity	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Congenital Malformation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Melaena Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Peritonitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	3	1	—	3	7	1	1	3	1	

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1935, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1934).

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Two years).	Total Deaths under One year	
England and Wales	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	57	
121 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London.	14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	62	
140 Smaller Towns (Estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000) at Census, 1931)	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.41	8.8	55	
London	13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	58	
Chelmsford M.B.	14.2	0.48	10.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.34	7.3	32	

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.			OTHERS.		TOTAL.
England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.		England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.	
1.68	2.45		2.42	2.45	4.10
1.61	2.37		2.32	2.37	3.93
..	..		..	..	4.90
..	..		..	..	4.74

The Maternal Mortality Rates are as follows :—Per 1,000 Live Births
Per 1,000 Total Births

Employment.

Unemployment figures, separately for the Borough, are not available, but the following, which represent the percentage of unemployment in insured persons, are in respect of the Chelmsford District (including the Borough) :—

1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.
2.6	.. 4.0	.. 5.3	.. 9.2	.. 9.8	.. 4.7	.. 1.9	.. 2.1

The following table shows the numbers employed by the chief firms at the commencement and end of the year 1935, and the alterations necessitated during the year :—

Firm.	Number of hands employed on the 1st January, 1935.	Number of hands discharged during the year, 1935.	Number of hands placed on short time during 1935.	Number of hands employed 31st December, 1935.
Brown & Son, Ltd. ...	100	—	—	115
Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd. ...	88	11	2	96
Christy & Norris, Ltd. ...	112	2	—	112
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd. ...	1,120	12	—	1,295
The Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,015	—	—	3,270
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1,129	162	—	1,340

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

See Page 2.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General.*

No provision is made by the Chelmsford Corporation. The District Nursing Association maintains a District Nurse in each of the four Wards of the Borough.

(b) *Infectious Diseases.*

The authority has no arrangements for the home nursing of these cases.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations and analyses of water, milk, food, &c., are made by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

During the year the following pathological materials have been submitted for examination :—

Specimen.				Number examined.
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	85
Sputa .. ..	..	..	..	89
Typhoid .. ..	..	..	..	16
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	51
Total				241

In addition, 784 throat and nose swabs were examined by Dr. Camps for *Streptococcus Pyogenes Hæmolyticus*, of these 229 were typed.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

No new legislation came into force during the year.

HOSPITALS.

The Chelmsford and Essex Hospital and Dispensary (Voluntary).

Accommodation :—

			Males.			Females.			Total.
General medical .. ..	..	..	17	..	..	20	..	..	37
General surgical .. ..	..	..	18	..	..	34	..	..	52
Children, medical and surgical ..	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	..	21
Private wards .. ..	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	..	10
Total .. ..						..	..	..	120

Details of the Out-Patient Department are as follows :—

Massage, Electrical and Sunlight Departments			This departments are open daily.	
Ophthalmic Department .. ..	..	..	Patients attend at 3 p.m. on Fridays.	
X-Ray Department .. ..	..	..	The Radiologist attends at the Hospital on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.	
Casualty Department .. ..	..	..	This department is open daily.	
Surgical. Uro-Genital .. ..	..	..	Tuesday, 11 a.m.	
Ear, Nose and Throat .. ..	..	..	Thursday, 11 a.m.	
Surgical and Orthopædic .. ..	..	..	Friday, 11 a.m.	
Medical and Pathological .. ..	..	..	Saturday, 11 a.m.	

The Council has agreements with the hospital for the operative treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids, and for cases of Puerperal Sepsis and Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Chelmsford Public Assistance Institution. (Managed by the Essex County Council).

The hospital accommodation at this Institution is as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
General medical ..	5	5	10
General surgical ..	5	5	10
Maternity ..	—	10	10 and 10 cots.
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	2	2
Tuberculosis ..	2	4	6
Chronic sick ..	42	40	82
Total ..	..	..	120 and 10 cots.

This is still a Public Assistance Hospital, although the name has been changed to St. John's Hospital.

Blood Transfusion Service.

This service has been inaugurated by a Joint Committee of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and Chelmsford Hospital. It is run entirely on a voluntary basis. Each member of the service is tested for freedom from disease and placed in his correct blood-group. A member of each blood group is available at all times for service. His out-of-pocket expenses and loss of work are repaid to him, but nothing more.

This service has been the means of saving several lives, and the greatest possible praise is due to the members of it for their self-sacrifice.

The Chelmsford Joint Isolation Hospital.

Accommodation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Diphtheria cases ..	10	11	21
Do. for observation ..	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever cases ..	10	10	20
Do. for observation ..	1	1	2
Total ..	..	..	45

The above is the usual arrangements of the beds, but when necessary the number allocated to Scarlet Fever cases is increased and the Diphtheria number reduced, or vice-versa.

Cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, &c., are admitted if seriously ill, or so placed that special danger to the public health is involved.

CASES TREATED DURING 1935.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Typhoid.	Chicken Pox.	Tonsillitis.	Total.
January ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	17
February ...	9	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	13
March ...	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
April ...	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
May ...	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9
June ...	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	7
July ...	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8
August ...	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
September ...	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
October ...	33	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	36
November ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
December ...	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Totals ...	235	5	1	2	6	3	2	3	257
Patients remaining in 1934 ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Patients treated during 1935 ...	239	7	1	2	6	3	2	3	263
Patients discharged during the year ...	231	5	1	1	6	3	2	2	251
Deaths ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Patients remaining in 1936 ...	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	10

Of the 257 patients admitted during the year, 116 came from the Borough of Chelmsford, 139 from the Chelmsford Rural District, 1 from Ongar and 1 from Gidea Park.

The Essex County Council Scheme under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, is now before the Minister.

So far as Chelmsford is concerned, the scheme proposes to enlarge the area of the Joint Hospital Board to include the following Authorities :—

Chelmsford Borough	..	..	Population 30,000
Chelmsford Rural	..	..	.. 30,000
Ongar Rural	..	..	.. 11,500
Maldon Borough	..	..	.. 8,500
Maldon Rural	..	..	.. 16,000
Witham Urban	..	..	.. 7,000
Burnham-on-Crouch Urban	..	..	.. 3,500

Unfortunately, this scheme was opposed by Maldon Borough and Rural District Councils who wished to set up two Authorities, viz :—

- (1) Chelmsford Borough.
Chelmsford Rural.
Ongar Rural.
- (2) Maldon Borough.
Maldon Rural.
Witham Urban.
Burnham-on-Crouch Urban.

This scheme was submitted to the Minister of Health, but did not meet with his approval, and the matter is still under consideration.

An Isolation Hospital in its very nature must be fully half empty most of the time, in order that it may cope with epidemics of infectious disease. An epidemic is, however, practically never at its height all over an area as large as is proposed, at one and the same time. It is, therefore, safe to allot fewer beds in proportion to the population when the area is large, than when it is small. Equally so it means that the number of patients in the hospital will be much more constant.

Now, it costs almost as much to run a hospital with one or two patients as to run the same hospital when it is full. If by spreading the risk over a bigger population, and more especially a bigger area, the maximum number of cases can be brought nearer the minimum, it means a big saving per case and therefore a big saving to the rates.

To give the same security that there are sufficient beds to accommodate all cases at a given time in the two areas, would, in my opinion, mean providing as many new beds at each of the two hospitals as would be necessary to provide at Chelmsford only under the single area scheme. The means of treatment for all diseases are becoming increasingly complicated and expensive, and both for efficiency and economy, the single hospital scores every time.

The subject of Scarlet Fever is dealt with on page 27 of this report. From that it will be seen that scarlet fever is really far more widespread than has been realised, and that many cases of serious disease requiring operation should be regarded as Scarlet Fever with complications. The admission of such cases to a general hospital is fraught with danger. They are at least as infectious as ordinary scarlet fever, and to bring such an infection into the general hospital means exposing many patients already debilitated from other diseases to the risk of infection by the *Streptococcus Pyogenes*, the cause of scarlet fever, with dire results.

This is not merely theoretical. It actually occurred.

Now the County Council have decided to build a hospital in the Chelmsford area and at the same time make a grant towards the Chelmsford General Hospital. The time appears to be ripe for considering what should be the functions of the three hospitals in the area, viz :—

- Chelmsford General Hospital.
- The County Council Hospital.
- The Isolation Hospital.

I would strongly urge that the functions of these three be laid down clearly on medical grounds only, that is that the patient be sent to the hospital which deals with the disease he suffers from and no other considerations, financial or otherwise, be taken into consideration.

It is quite unnecessary, certainly impossible, and, even if it were possible, probably harmful to admit to hospital every case of "Scarlet Fever." It will never make the slightest difference to the incidence of the disease.

Now this means that the isolation hospital will have to be equipped to deal with much more acute disease than heretofore, and it will be chiefly the acute and serious cases who will be admitted.

This is another and very strong reason for one Isolation Hospital to serve approximately the same area as the other two hospitals. To properly equip two smaller hospitals would cost double what it would to equip one.

Also with many cases of acute disease in the hospital, the necessity will arise of having a resident Medical Officer.

This is not economic in a small hospital, but is so in a large one.

On this basis it will be the function of the Isolation Hospital to deal with all cases so ill as to require hospital treatment and who are infectious. Whether they are infectious by reason of Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or any of the other infectious diseases makes no difference. They should not be in a General Hospital. Nearly all cases of mastoid disease will fall in this category and many other diseases which have been regarded as mainly surgical cases, but are in reality complications of infection by the *Streptococcus Pyogenes Hæmolyticus*.

This principle has already been given effect to as between Chelmsford General Hospital and the Isolation Hospital, with excellent results.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.* A motor ambulance is maintained by the Chelmsford Joint Hospital Board.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases ; and*

(c) *For Maternity Patients.*

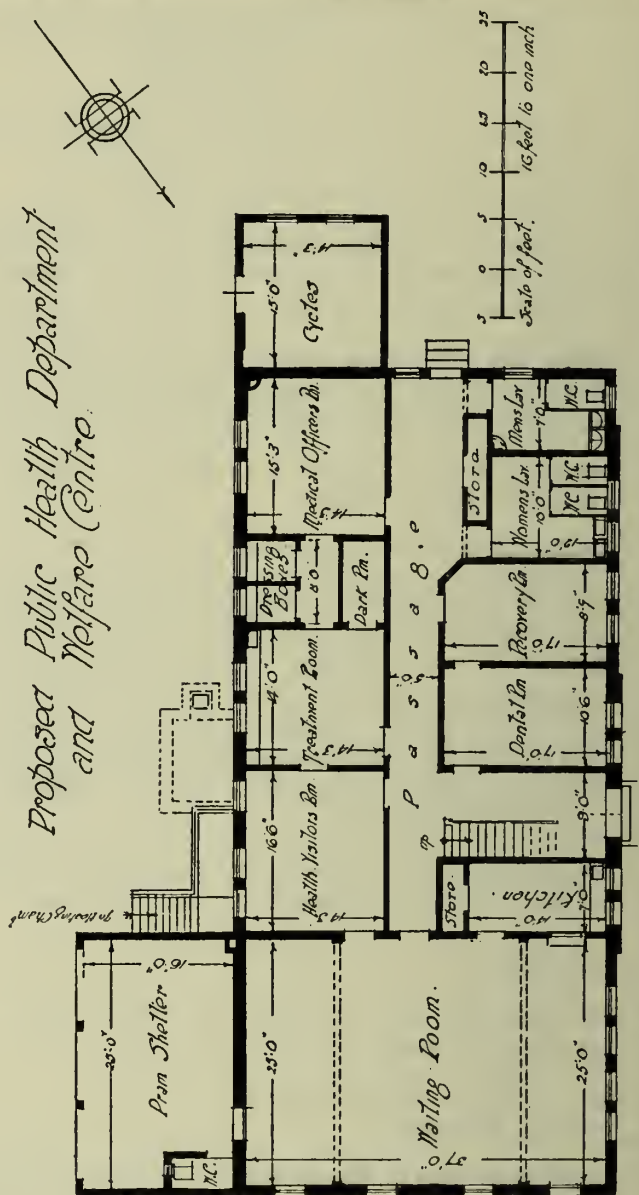
These cases are dealt with by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade under agreement with the Town Council, at an inclusive cost of £140 per annum.

The number of cases dealt with, and the mileage covered by the ambulances, are as follows :—

61 accidents	..	..	..	234 miles
366 removals	..	..	..	1,315 miles
<hr/>				<hr/>
427 cases				1,549 miles
<hr/>				<hr/>

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD

Proposed Public Health Department and Welfare Centre

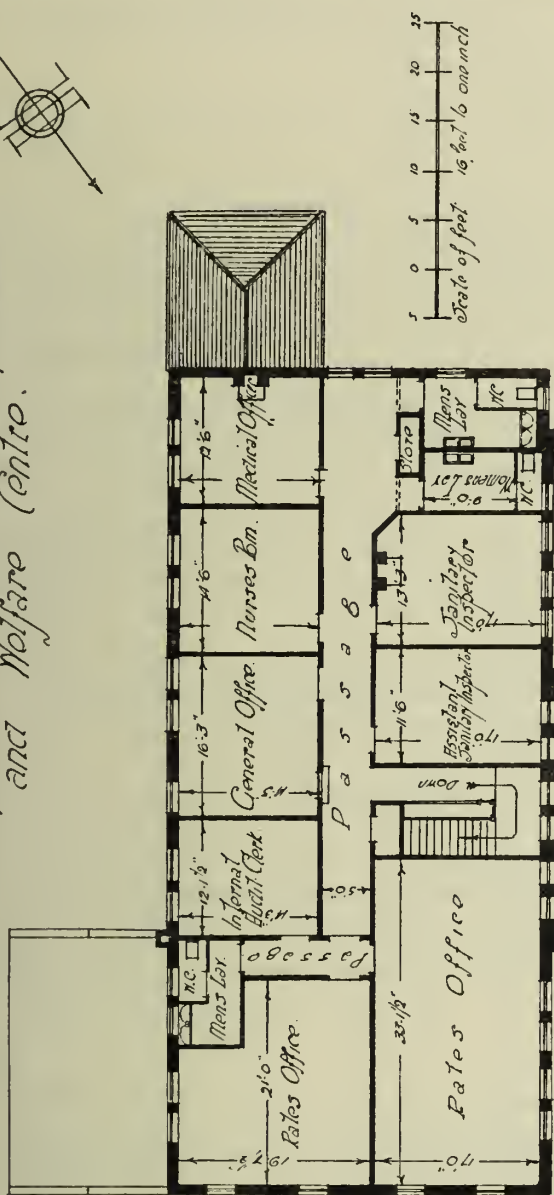


GROUND PLAN

J. J. Mills M. Sc. & C. E.
Borough Engineer & Surveyor
Chelmsford.

BOROUGH OF CHELMSTFORD.

Proposed Public Health Department and Welfare Centre.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

V. J. Willis M. Archt. & C. E.
Borough Engineer & Surveyor
Chelmsford.

In addition, this scheme automatically solves the problem of co-ordination of ambulance services with neighbouring authorities. The St. John's ambulances are, of course, not restricted to the Borough, but serve the surrounding district as well.

(d) *Tuberculosis Patients.* These are dealt with by the Essex County Council.

THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The building is now in course of erection and should be ready for use about Christmas, 1936. The plans are reproduced on pages 14 and 15).

The ground floor contains all the Clinical Department, the Administration Department being on the first floor, which also provides for the Rates Department. In the event of an increase in the present staff, due to further development of the Borough, the accommodation at present reserved to the Rates Department could be utilised for the expansion of the Public Health Department.

The whole layout has been the subject of very careful consideration by the Borough Engineer, Mr. V. J. Willis, and myself, and finally "vetted" by the Ministry of Health, and I believe it will prove a model Public Health Centre.

It has of course been designed to fit in with the scheme for a complete Civic Suite on the Rainsford House site.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

See Table on Page 18.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	1,187
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	1,327
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	2,514
			<hr/>
Average per Session	..	..	61.32

Number who attended for the first time during the year :—

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	126
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	35

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Attendances during the year	..	..	155
Number of expectant mothers who attended	..	..	48

The Ante-Natal Clinic is held on the first and third Monday in each month. Not only ante-natal work is done, but mothers are encouraged

attend 6 weeks or so after the confinement for post-natal examination. This is very necessary so as to ensure that she has fully recovered.

In addition, married women, where pregnancy would endanger health, are, on their request, given instruction in Birth Control.

Most of the ante-natal work, I am glad to say, is still done by the private doctors. 76.87 per cent. of all expectant mothers received ante-natal advice and examination from either their own doctor or myself. 19.28 per cent. received ante-natal supervision from midwives only, and the remaining 3.85 per cent. received none because they did not book a doctor or midwife in time.

I am confident that these figures can be further improved, and every effort is being taken to do so.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The voucher system for distributing dried milk and infant foods at reduced prices (in necessitous cases free) is working very well indeed, and I wish to convey my thanks to the chemists for the manner in which they are co-operating in this work.

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Milk is granted on medical grounds to the following categories of cases if they are necessitous according to the scale laid down by the Council :—

- (1) Prospective mothers during the last three months of pregnancy
1 pint per day.
- (2) Children up to 18 months—1 pint per day.
- (3) Children between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 years— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per day.

During 1935 a total of 61 families received free milk, and 12,099 pints of Grade "A" milk were distributed. This compares with 99 families and about 17,856 pints for 1934.

Grade "A" milk has been insisted on throughout.

MIDWIVES.

The following Midwives are in practice in the area :—

Name.	Address.
Bloomfield, Mrs. A. . .	.. "Quetta," Rainsford Lane.
Burma, Mrs. . .	.. St. John's Nursing Home.
Carter, Miss A. M. . .	.. 17, Railway Street.
Chapman, Miss I. K. . .	.. "Aberfeldy," Lady Lane.
Jackson, Miss E. T. . .	.. 29, Braemar Avenue.
(District Nurse-Midwife)	
Langford, Mrs. S. G. . .	.. 2, Christy Avenue.
Ritchie, Mrs. M. E. . .	.. 54a, Hill Road, Springfield.
(District Nurse-Midwife)	
Williams, Miss E. . .	.. 84, Galleywood Road.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Accommodation.	Purpose.	Sessions.	By whom provided.
Minor Ailments Clinic.	Public Health Offices, 89, Duke Street.	Consultation and Treatment of School Children.	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.	Local Authority.
Eye Clinic.	Public Health Offices, 89, Duke Street.	Consultation and Treatment of School Children.	When necessary and by appointment.	Local Authority.
Dental Clinic.	Trinity Road Council School.	(a) { Treatment for School Children. (b) { Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers; and for Infants.	(a) { 4 sessions per week, Wednesdays and Fridays, by appointment. (b) { 1 session per month by appointment.	Local Authority.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Friends' Meeting House.	Consultation.	Tuesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.	Local Authority.
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Public Health Offices, 89, Duke Street.	Consultation.	First and third Mondays in each month 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Local Authority.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital London Road.	Consultation and Treatment.	Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.	Essex County Council.
Venereal Disease Centre.	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital London Road.	Consultation and Treatment.	Fridays 11 a.m.	Essex County Council.
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital London Road.	Consultation for Chelmsford District cases only. Not for Borough cases.	First and third Tuesday each month 2.15 p.m.	Essex County Council.

I am glad to be able to report that during 1935 every case of childbirth was attended by a properly qualified midwife or maternity nurse, and none left to the tender mercies of a "Handy Woman."

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

See Table on Page 7.

Again there were two maternal deaths during the year 1935, giving a mortality rate of 4.74 per 1,000 total births, which is about the average for the country. I investigated both cases fully, but everything possible appeared to have been done.

Period.	Total Births.	Rate per 1,000 total births.		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
1928-1935 (inclusive)...	3,283	3.98	2.74	6.72
1935	422	2.37	2.37	4.74

DENTAL SERVICE.

Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age has been carried out during the year, and the following is a summary of the work done :—

No. of patients ..	..	..	..	59
Attendances made by patients	..	..	..	121
Fillings—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	3
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	19
Extractions—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	38
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	32
Other Operations—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	20
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	106
Administrations of general anæsthetic for extractions ..				18

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visitor has made the following visits during the year :—

	First visits.	Total visits.
To expectant mothers ..	22	45
To children under 1 year of age	389	929
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ..	380	1,338
Totals ..	791	2,312

The School Nurse holds the Health Visitors' Certificate, and is thus able to work in with the Health Visitor to the advantage of both.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

Mr. F. Turner is the Infant Protection Visitor for the Borough and the Chelmsford Rural District. The Health Visitor is Assistant Infant Protection Visitor for the Borough.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Children suffering from crippling defects are sent to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital for advice and treatment. They may be admitted to the hospital for treatment, supplied with the necessary instrument, or returned home for treatment.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR—

(a) *Unmarried Mothers.* The only arrangement is that supplied by the Public Assistance Committee of the Essex County Council. After the lying-in period, however, they may be helped by the Girls' Aid Society, who have a Hostel in the Borough.

(b) *Illegitimate Infants.*

(c) *Homeless Children.*

} The Public Assistance Institution is available.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There is one maternity home in the Borough. I have found it quite satisfactory.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

WATER.

The Borough has a piped water supply. The results of analyses of samples of water taken at the various sources of supply are shown in the table on page 20a. These show the water to be clear, bright, and of a high bacterial purity, suitable for purposes of public supply.

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Smith for information regarding the water supply.

CORPORATION SWIMMING BATHS.

This subject has been before the Council on many occasions, but, alas! we are still without an up-to-date bath for 1936.

The bath was definitely closed early in September on account of the Scarlet Fever epidemic.

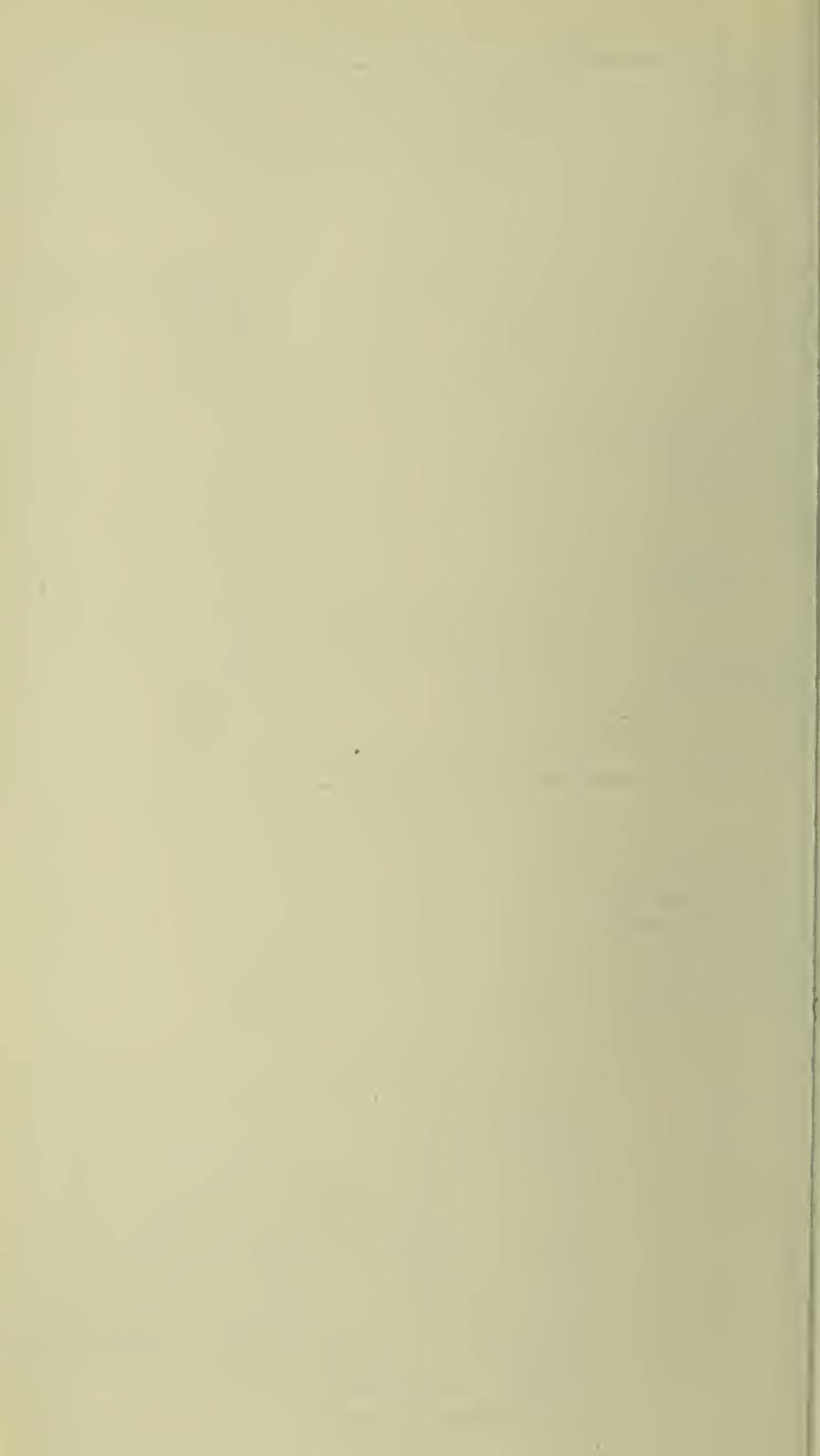
There was a definite risk of the spread of the infection by people using the bath who had had the disease, but with no rash, and the means we had of sterilizing the water could not be depended on to kill infection.

WATER ANALYSES.

(Drs. Beale and Suckling)

20a

Date of Analysis .. Sample from ..	18th October, 1935. Galleywood Pumping Station Borchole.	18th October, 1935. Burgess Well.	18th October, 1935. Kings Road Main.	18th October, 1935. Mildmay Road Borehole.	18th October, 1935. Boarded Barns Estate Well.	18th October, 1935. Brockley Road Main.	11th November, 1935. Admirals Park Tower (Borehole and Spring).	14th October, 1935. Sandford Mill Rising Main at Longstomps.
			CHEMICAL	RESULTS IN PARTS PER	100,000.			
Turbidity	Clear and bright.	Bright, very slight mineral deposit.	Clear and bright.	Bright, few mineral particles.	Reasonably clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.
Colour	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.
Odour	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Reaction pH. ..	8.5 Alkaline.	Neutral 7.0	Neutral 7.5	On the alkaline side of neu- trality 8.5	Neutral 7.2	Neutral 7.6	Neutral 7.6	Neutral 7.3
Free Carbonic Acid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	1570	885	580	1570	670	570	1110	435
Total Solids, 180°C. ..	105.0	59.0	39.0	105.0	44.5	38.0	74.0	29.0
Chlorine in Chlorides ..	30.8	6.7	8.1	32.4	2.6	7.9	17.2	5.2
Nitrogen in Nitrates ..	Nil.	1.10	0.36	Nil.	0.52	0.36	0.18	0.16
Nitrites	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.
Hardness : Permanent ..	0.0	11.5	6.0	0.0	16.0	6.0	0.0	9.5
Temporary ..	2.5	25.5	6.0	3.0	20.0	6.0	17.0	2.5
Total	2.5	37.0	12.0	3.0	36.0	12.0	17.0	12.0
Metals	Minute trace of iron—0.005	Minute trace of iron—0.015	Absent.	Minute trace of iron—0.005	Minute trace of iron—0.005	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.
Free Ammonia	0.0620	0.0012	0.0024	0.0132	0.0018	0.0020	0.0260	0.0060
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0010	0.0004	0.0092	0.0016	0.0004	0.0092	0.0008	0.0096
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.0200	0.0050	0.1250	0.0350	0.0055	0.1250	0.0150	0.1100
				BA CTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.				
No. of Bacteria per c.c.— On Agar in 3 days at 20°C.	30	35	95	8	230	82	47	6
On Agar in 24 hours at 37°C.	2	15	7	1	7	9	2	5
The Bacillus Coli—Absent in ..	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii—Absent in ..	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Report :	This is a clear and bright, colourless water, ou the alkaline side of neutrality and very soft in character. The water is free from metals with the exception of a minute and negligible trace of iron. Contains no excess of saline matter and is of good organic quality. It is of a high degree of bacterial purity and is a pure and wholesome water, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a bright water, containing a few particles of mineral matter in suspension. It is of normal colour, neutral reaction, very hard and free from excess of salinity. Both organically and bacteriologically, the water is of a high degree of purity and is therefore pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is of moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline matter, and is entirely free from metals. The water is of satisfactory organic quality and a high degree of bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a bright water, containing a very few particles of mineral matter in suspension. The water is of normal colour, on the alkaline side of neutrality, and very soft in character. It contains only a minute and negligible trace of iron, is of good organic quality and a very high standard of bacterial purity. We regard the water as pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a reasonably clear and bright water, normal in colour and noutral reaetion. It is very hard, contains only a minute and negligible trace of iron and is free from excess of salinity. The water is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water of normal colour, neutral reaction and moderate hardness. The water is free from metals, contains no oxcess of saline matter, and is of a satisfactory degree of organic quality. Bacteriologically, the water is of a high degree of purity and we regard it as pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water, of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is fairly hard in character, contains no excess of saline matter and is entirely free from metals. Tho water is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes. As compared with the aualysis of this water carried out in October last, the bacteriological quality shows marked improvement.	This is a clear and bright water of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is of moderate bardness, entirely free from inetals and contains no excess of salinity. The water is of satisfactory organic quality and a very high degree of bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.



The position now is that the Council have decided to have a new bath, but the site is not yet definitely settled. The Borough Engineer and myself were asked to put forward a scheme for rendering the present bath safe for this year. It is quite impossible to make the present bath safe without the full filtration and sterilization plant. The expenditure involved could not be recommended for only one year, and we had to devise some method of increasing the safety to a passable limit inside an expenditure which could be justified.

This we have done, and we hope that it will prove sufficient, but it is quite impossible to guarantee it, especially in very hot weather, when the numbers using the bath increase very markedly.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The new sewage works are now in operation. The effluent is not yet satisfactory, but it is too soon to expect the Bacteria beds to be in working order. These beds do their work by means of living bacteria (germs), and especially in cold weather it takes some time before these bacteria grow sufficiently to serve the needs of the beds.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A close watch is kept on the rivers within the Borough, and all possible steps taken to prevent pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

See Report of Sanitary Inspector (page 33).

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There has been no alteration in the method of refuse collection and disposal during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

See Report of the Sanitary Inspector (pages 32 to 44).

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trades are five fish frying establishments.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

See Report of Sanitary Inspector (page 39).

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no rag flock producers in the Borough.

SCHOOLS.

All schools in the area are visited each month by the Sanitary Inspector. With the exception of St. John's School, the sanitary condition and water supply are satisfactory.

Housing.

The general housing situation in the Borough is by no means bad, but there is an acute shortage of houses for the lowest paid wage earners. Such people cannot afford a rent above 7/- per week.

1. NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(i) By the Local Authority ..	..	..	..	-
(ii) By other Local Authorities ..	..	..	..	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons ..	..	..	..	2½
Total ..	..	..	..	2½

2. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	9
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	16
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	

3. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	0
--	----	----	----	----	---

4. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	il
--	----	----	----	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. 287

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	249
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner ..	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. Nil

The slum clearance programme by demolition of unfit houses is in advance of schedule. Unfortunately, houses to replace those demolished, at a rent within the means of the tenants, are not being built.

A Clearance Scheme, consisting of the demolition of 20 houses at Widford, and re-housing on or near the site, is under consideration. This was not included in the slum clearance scheme of 1933, as the area was then outside the Borough.

MILK SUPPLY.

Frequent inspections of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops are made by the Sanitary Inspector, in addition to the bi-monthly inspections by the Veterinary Inspector.

Samples of milk are taken, where necessary, at the cowsheds, for bacteriological examination. (See Reports of Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors, pages 32 and 49.)

For action under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, see Sanitary Inspector's Report, page 42.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occurrence Proceedings.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	27	3	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	118	3	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	31	—	
TOTAL	176	6	

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACE

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	—	
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	
Overcrowding	—	—	—	
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	
Other nuisances	2	2	—	
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	—	—	
{ unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	—	—	—	
Other offences... ..	—	—	—	
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Trans- fer of Powers Order 1921)				
TOTAL	6	5	—	

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901
as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Veterinary Inspector receives notices of slaughter under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and inspects carcasses.

The Sanitary Inspector supervises slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, and other places where food is prepared. (See Report of Sanitary Inspector, page 39).

ADULTERATION, ETC.

The Essex County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority. The following is a list of samples taken by the Essex County Council under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, in the Borough of Chelmsford during 1935 :—

Article.	No. taken.	Adulterated.
Prescriptions	6 ..	—
Milks	50 ..	6
		(2 deficient in fat)
Sausages	27 ..	1
Vinegar	1 ..	—
Butter	7 ..	—
Lard	7 ..	—
Margarine	8 ..	—
Baking Powder	2 ..	—
Pea Flour	1 ..	—
White Pepper	2 ..	—
Arrowroot	1 ..	—
Ground Rice	1 ..	—
Ground Ginger	5 ..	—
"Cookeen" Cooking Fat	1 ..	—
Pudding Powder	2 ..	—
Curry Powder	1 ..	—
Cheese	1 ..	—
Dried Fruit	1 ..	—
Rice	1 ..	—
Ground Almonds	2 ..	—
Coffee	3 ..	—
Spice	1 ..	—
Flour	2 ..	—
Pepper	4 ..	—
Brawn	4 ..	—
Mincemeat	3 ..	—
Dried Apricots	1 ..	—
Black Pudding	1 ..	—
Demerara Sugar	8 ..	—
Beef Suet	1 ..	—
Cocoa	1 ..	—
Mustard Mixture	1 ..	—

Proceedings were taken against one milk retailer who was fined £4 18s. 0d., including costs, at Chelmsford.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations are made by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

NUTRITION.

Any necessary advice on this subject is given at the various clinics. Malnutrition has been a very rare condition in the Borough.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	436
Diphtheria	..	..	..	7
Typhoid	..	..	..	1
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	4
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	5
Pneumonia	..	..	..	11
Erysipelas	..	..	..	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	23
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	10

The monthly incidence of Scarlet Fever was as follows :—

Month.	Cases.
January	6
February	6
March	5
April ..	1
May ..	4
June ..	2
July ..	2
August	273
September	111
October	23
November	11
December	7

DIPHTHERIA.

There can be no question of the benefits to the individual of artificial immunisation against Diphtheria, but for the community, unless a very high proportion of individuals comprising the community can be protected, it would

appear to be a little doubtful whether the greater number of people immune to Diphtheria would counterbalance the greater number of those people who are likely to become carriers. At present, I believe we should provide immunity to those who ask for it, and watch the position carefully in regard to the community.

SCARLET FEVER.

The year 1935 was noteworthy for a very serious epidemic of Scarlet Fever, due to a milk-borne infection. I have reported on this outbreak to the Council, and a medical report was published in "The Medical Officer" of 18th January, 1936.

It will be sufficient therefore to recapitulate only the most salient facts :—

- (1) The outbreak was caused by a milker, on a farm outside the Borough, milking with a sore throat due to *Streptococcus Pyogenes Hæmolyticus*, Type 2.
- (2) This milker at no time showed a rash.
- (3) There were about 2,000 cases attributable to this infection.
- (4) Only about 20 per cent. of the cases showed a rash. Hence most of them were not notified.
- (5) In all cases, with or without a rash, where the infection could be attributed to the milk, throat swabs showed *Streptococcus Pyogenes Hæmolyticus*, Type 2 to be the cause of illness. They were therefore the same disease whether the rash occurred or not.
- (6) Investigations of 33 cases with onset up to 11 days before the milker, showed that 31 received their milk from the infected farm. These were late notifications, and very few gave a history of a rash.

It is suggested therefore that there was an earlier infection of the milk, and that the milker contracted the disease from the milk. The virulence of the earlier infection was probably low, but on passage through the human host (the milker) the virulence was markedly increased, hence the explosive outbreak on 24th August and the following few days.

Now, if it had been realised that these early cases of soar throat were in reality Scarlet Fever it might have been possible to have prevented the main epidemic altogether. But as long as the term "Scarlet" fever is in use the attention of the public and the medical profession is concentrated on the presence or absence of the "Scarlet," *i.e.*, the rash, feature of the disease.

It would be better to drop the term Scarlet completely and use some other name more accurately describing the disease. I would suggest *Hæmolytic* fever, or Epidemic Sore Throat.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Disease.	Total cases.	NOTIFICATIONS AT AGES.											Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.	Total cases notified in each Ward.			
		Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65			North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ..	436	—	4	12	13	20	96	46	52	104	53	31	5	86	165	91	100	80
Diphtheria ..	7	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	4	—	3	—
Enteric (including Paratyphoid)	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	4	1	3	2	—
Puerperal Fever ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	1
Pneumonia ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	2	—	2	6	5	5	—	1
Erysipelas ..	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	2	5	3	2	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	479	3	4	12	13	21	102	47	53	124	60	31	9	114	182	102	109	86

There is considerable evidence in support of the theory that one attack of Scarlet Fever gives immunity to the particular type of Streptococcus which caused it only, and gives no immunity to the other 25 or so, except that it may give some immunity to the rash alone.

If this is so we can expect very few type 2 cases for some years, but, and here lies the danger, the community is not thereby immune to the others except that infection by any of the others is even less likely than ever to give warning of what is about by producing a rash.

It is of the utmost importance therefore that the true significance of cases of Streptococcal Sore Throat with no rash be realised both by the doctors and the public. Until the name is changed such cases should be treated as Scarlet Fever and notified as such.

Typing.

All cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital since August have been typed by Dr. Camps, with the aid of a grant from the Essex County Council. To both I record my most grateful thanks.

The results of the typing have shown the gradual disappearance of Type 2 as the epidemic subsided. The most frequent types lately have been 6, 4 and 13, but none of them in sufficient numbers to suggest an epidemic except that Type 6 was the cause of a small epidemic in Chelmsford General Hospital.

Are there any clinical differences between cases infected by different types? It is rather early to say yet, but one can say this :—

- (1) The presence or absence or kind of rash means nothing.
- (2) Type 2 gives rise to an undue proportion of cases showing glandular trouble and rheumatism.
- (3) Type 6 is specially liable to produce ear complications such as Mastoid.
- (4) Type 4 is usually very mild and free from complications.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As was only to be expected after two years of freedom from Measles, this disease broke out in epidemic form in the Spring.

Whooping Cough, Mumps, and Chicken Pox were also prevalent.

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

See Page 9.

VACCINATION.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No cases occurred requiring action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that Tuberculosis is purely an infectious disease. It can be safely said that no one is born with Tuberculosis. All cases have been infected at some time after birth. Why then do we always ask for the history of Tuberculosis in the family? Not because it is an inherited disease, but because if there is Tuberculosis in the family, especially for obvious reasons in the mother, the other members are more likely to be infected.

There are two separate forms of the Tuberculosis germ—the human and the bovine. Now, the human form accounts for all cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs, and about two-thirds of the cases of Tuberculosis of the other organs, the bovine form accounting for the remainder. The bovine form gets into the human body from the products of the cow, that is, milk and its derivatives, butter and cheese.

Unfortunately, Tuberculosis is seldom a disease with an acute onset, and definite signs and symptoms. It is often very gradual, with few definite symptoms, and, on ordinary examination, no signs. It is for this reason that I wish to again emphasise the necessity for sending all suspicious cases to the Tuberculosis Dispensary early. Full investigation by X-Rays, &c., will then make it possible to make the diagnosis in time for treatment to give a good prospect of cure. Especially difficult cases are referred to Dr. Burton Wood's special clinic for lung cases, and to Sir Henry Gauvain for cases of other organs.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1935.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
to 5 years ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
to 15 " ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
to 25 " ..	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
to 35 " ..	5	3	1	3	—	2	1	—
to 45 " ..	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—
to 55 " ..	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
to 65 " ..	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	1
or 65 years ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	14	9	4	6	8	2	3	1

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths —
 Total Tuberculosis Deaths 14

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, COMPILED FROM THE REGISTER,
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Pulmonary and Non- Pulmonary. TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of cases on the Register on the 1st January, 1935	81	75	156	29	26	55	211
Number of cases NOTIFIED to me under the Regulations for the first time during the year	14	9	23	4	6	10	33
Number of cases added to the Register during the year which have been brought to my notice otherwise than by notification	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year	12	10	22	6	2	8	30
Number of cases remaining on the Register on the 31st December, 1935	84	75	159	27	30	57	216

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital.				
1	—	1	1	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

WALTER BROWN, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
89, DUKE STREET,
CHELMSFORD.

May, 1936.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.

MR. MAYOR, GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the following report on the sanitary work done during the year 1935, being my twenty-fourth Annual Report :—

*Summary of Sanitary Work carried out as a result of Notices
Served or Recommendations made.*

Dilapidated water closets abolished	18
Foul soil pipe removed from outside house and new soil pipe provided outside	1
Dilapidated water closets re-built	6
Additional water closets provided	15
Flushing apparatus and fittings of water closets repaired or new flushing cisterns provided	13
New pedestal basins provided in water closets in place of defective or obsolete basins	17
Defective water closets repaired, cleaned, &c.	16
Defective drains re-laid, improved, or new drains provided	59
Defective sink, bath and lavatory waste pipes properly disconnected, trapped or renewed	18
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Drains connected to sewer, formerly draining to cesspools or ditches	33
Cesspools abolished	26
Pail closets converted to water closets with proper flush, &c.	15
Handflushed water closets provided with flushing apparatus and water supply	8
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	14

Refuse Receptacles.

Galvanized iron sanitary dustbins provided in place of foul ashpits or where previous bins were dilapidated	87
---	----

Dwelling Houses.

Efficient light provided	16
Baths and lavatory basins provided	4
Houses or parts thereof cleansed	8
Damp conditions prevented, damp proof courses inserted, walls rendered in impervious material, soil removed from walls, &c...	52
Overcrowding abated	2
Floors re-laid	44
Floors and stairs repaired, handrails provided, &c.	47
Coppers and stoves repaired or new ones provided	8
Windows and doors repaired	10
Roofs, ceilings and chimneys repaired	45
Walls and plastering repaired	52
Troughing and downpipes provided, disconnected, repaired or cleared from obstruction	25
Sanitary sinks provided in place of defective stone or other sinks ..	6
Sanitary sinks provided where there was previously no sink ..	20
Yard paving laid, re-laid or repaired	83
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	4
Houses demolished	14

Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses).

Insufficient or defective closet accommodation	2
Other nuisances abated	4

Water Supply.

New services provided where service had become defective ..	4
Houses provided with Borough supply in place of wells ..	—
Water supply provided inside house instead of outside ..	20

Miscellaneous.

Dairies, cowsheds or milk shops cleansed or repaired or new dairies provided	5
Nuisances (from keeping animals) abated	12
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed, premises cleansed, &c.	30
Manure pits provided or improved	2
Common Lodging Houses cleansed or repaired	2

Drains, Water Closets, etc.

The usual attention has been given to these matters, and any necessary improvements have been made.

Six dilapidated water closets have been re-built.

Fifteen additional water closets have been provided where there was no accommodation, or where the accommodation was insufficient.

Fifteen pail closets have been converted to water closets, and 26 cesspools have been abolished, and in 33 cases the drainage has been laid and connected to the sewer where the drainage was formerly to cesspools and ditches. There are now about 85 pail closets in the Borough and many water closets draining to cesspools in outlying areas, owing to the extension of the Borough boundaries. These are being dealt with as the sewers and water mains are extended.

Eight hand-flushed closets, with proper flushing apparatus and water supply have been provided, and in 17 instances pedestal basins have been provided in place of defective or obsolete basins.

87 sanitary bins have been provided to replace dilapidated ones. There are practically no ashpits in the Borough.

Dwelling Houses.

Particulars of this work will be found in the Medical Officer's Report on pages 22 and 23.

Five houses were closed during the year, namely :—

6, Union Yard	..	..	1
Butts Cottages, Galleywood	..	..	2
Warder, Kings Arms Yard	..	..	1
Thorogood, Duke Street	..	..	1

Fifteen houses have been demolished, namely :—

1 to 6, Long Row, Galleywood	..	..	6
House, Springfield Road (Taylors)	..	..	1
36, 38 and 40, Broomfield Road	..	..	3
2 houses, Springfield Green	..	..	2
9 and 10, Cables Yard	..	..	2
69, Upper Bridge Road	..	..	1

The following houses were thoroughly reconditioned under notice :—

1 to 17, Compasses Row	..	..	17
9 to 17, Haycocks Row	..	..	9

In recent years, 156 houses have been demolished, 101 by formal action and the remaining 55 by informal means.

The following is a table of houses closed or demolished since the passing of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

			Condition at end of 1935.
57, New Writtle Street	..	..	Demolished.
58, „ „	..	..	„
59, „ „	..	..	„
60, „ „	..	..	„
61, „ „	..	..	„

			Condition at end of 1935.	
1, Baddeley Square	Demolished.
2, " "	"
3, " "	"
4, " "	"
5, " "	"
6, " "	"
7, " "	"
10, Union Yard	"
11, "	"
12, "	"
13, "	"
Angel Yard—				
Everitt	"
Green	"
Turner	"
Fisher	"
Lodge	"
Olive	"
Hindmarsh's Yard—				
Ridgewell	"
Tovee	"
Faiers	"
25, Baddow Road	"
26, " "	"
126, Rainsford Road	Now lock-up shop.
128, " "	Demolished.
130, " "	"
132, " "	"
142, " "	"
144, " "	"
146, " "	"
148, " "	"
172, " "	"
174, " "	"
176, " "	"
1, French's Square	Part used as lock- up shop.
2, " "	Demolished.
3, " "	"
5, " "	"
6, " "	"
7, " "	"
8, " "	"
9, " "	"
10, " "	"
11, " "	"

					Condition at end of 1935.
12, French's Square	..	..	..	..	Demolished.
13, " "	..	..	..	..	"
14, " "	..	..	..	..	"
15, " "	..	..	..	..	"
16, " "	..	..	..	..	"
17, " "	..	..	..	..	"
1, Griggs Yard	..	..	..	..	"
2, " "	..	..	..	..	"
3, " "	..	..	..	..	"
4, " "	..	..	..	..	"
5, " "	..	..	..	..	"
6, " "	..	..	..	..	"
7, " "	..	..	..	..	Empty.
9, Navigation Road	..	..	..	..	Used as store.
40, Orchard Street	..	..	..	..	Made fit by owner and Order can- celled.
21, Baddow Road	..	..	..	..	Demolished.
1, St. Helen's Cottages, Baddow Road	..	..	..	..	"
2, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
1, Coppins Yard	..	..	..	..	"
2, " "	..	..	..	..	"
5, " "	..	..	..	..	"
120, Rainsford Road	..	..	..	..	"
122, " "	..	..	..	..	"
14, Union Yard	..	..	..	..	"
29, Wood Street	..	..	..	..	"
30, " "	..	..	..	..	"
31, " "	..	..	..	..	"
32, " "	..	..	..	..	"
18, Church Lane	..	..	..	..	"
1, Brown's Yard, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	..	Empty.
2, " "	..	..	..	..	"
3, " "	..	..	..	..	"
4, " "	..	..	..	..	"
1, Back 203, Moulsham Street (Bright)	..	..	..	..	Demolished.
2, " 203, " " (Mead)	..	..	..	..	"
1, " 31, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
2, " 31, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
3, " 31, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
4, " 31, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
Baker's Yard, Moulsham Street (Cowell)	..	..	..	..	Used as store.
" " " "	..	..	..	..	Demolished.
Kings Arms Yard, Moulsham Street (Warner)	..	..	..	..	Empty.
" " " (Oliver)	..	..	..	..	"
Springfield Green (Woodison)	..	..	..	..	Demolished.

				Condition at end of 1935.
Springfield Green (Gurton)	..	..	..	Demolished.
5, Threadneedle Street..	..	..	..	"
6, " " "	..	..	..	"
2, Meadowside, Reetory Lane	..	..	..	Empty.
Rear of " Anchor " Inn, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	Closed.
18, Baddow Road	..	..	..	Demolished.
19, " "	..	..	..	"
20, " "	..	..	..	"
Coppins Yard (Marshall)	..	..	..	"
25, Wood Street	..	..	..	Repaired and Order cancelled.
26, " "	..	..	..	" "
4, Union Yard	..	..	..	Empty.
5, " "	..	..	..	"
20, New Street	..	..	..	Demolished.
21, " "	..	..	..	"
3, Hall Street	..	..	..	Repaired and Order cancelled.
71a, London Road	..	..	..	Demolished.
71b, " "	..	..	..	"
71e, " "	..	..	..	"
12a, Tindal Street (part of)	..	..	..	Not used as a dwelling.
62, High Street	..	..	..	" "
7, Duke Street	..	..	..	Demolished.
8, " "	..	..	..	"
9, " "	..	..	..	"
28, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	"
29, " "	..	..	..	"
30, " "	..	..	..	"
31, " "	..	..	..	"
211, " "	..	..	..	"
212, " "	..	..	..	"
213, " "	..	..	..	"
214, " "	..	..	..	"
Back of 28, Moulsham Street (Bines)	..	..	..	"
" 28, " " (Freestone)	..	..	..	"
9, Gables Yard	..	..	..	"
10, " "	..	..	..	"
17, Wood Street	..	..	..	Repaired.
19, " "	..	..	..	"
21, " "	..	..	..	"
23, " "	..	..	..	"
Falcon Yard	..	..	..	Demolished.
" "	"
1, Back 46, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	Used as store.
Back of 151, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	Empty.

			Condition at end of 1935.
Bungalow, Threadneedle Street	..	..	Empty.
8, Union Yard	..	..	.. "
100, Coval Lane	..	..	.. Demolished.
Back of 193, Moulsham Street	..	..	.. Empty.
Back of 63, Moulsham Street	..	..	.. "
1, Back 202, Moulsham Street	..	..	.. "
22, New Street	..	..	.. Demolished.
23, " "	..	..	.. "
24, " "	..	..	.. "
25, " "	..	..	.. "
26, " "	..	..	.. "
27, " "	..	..	.. "
Long Row, Galleywood (6 houses)	..	..	.. "
36, Broomfield Road	..	..	.. "
38, " "	..	..	.. "
40, " "	..	..	.. "
Almshouse, Springfield Green	..	..	.. Closed.
1, Union Yard	..	..	.. Empty.
3, " "	..	..	.. "
9, " "	..	..	.. "
Part 193, Moulsham Street	..	..	.. "
11, Friars Place	..	..	.. "
12, " "	..	..	.. "
69, Upper Bridge Road	..	..	.. Demolished.
70, " "	..	..	.. "
52, New Street	..	..	.. "
52, Duke Street	..	..	.. "
53, " "	..	..	.. "
1, back 152, Springfield Road	..	..	.. Empty.
2, " 152, " "	..	..	.. "
108, Coval Lane	..	..	.. Empty.
47, Duke Street	..	..	.. "
1, Gutters Cottages, Broomfield	..	..	.. "
2, " "	..	..	.. "
1, Pannells Yard, Duke Street	..	..	.. Demolished.
2, " "	..	..	.. "
3, " "	..	..	.. "
4, " "	..	..	.. "
3, Gutters Cottages, Broomfield	..	..	.. Reconditioned.
4, " "	..	..	.. "
10, Friars Place	..	..	.. Demolished.
Garden Cottage, George Street	..	..	.. Empty.
52, New Street	..	..	.. Demolished.
4, St. Helens Cottages	..	..	.. Empty.
5, " "	..	..	.. "
30, Baddow Road	..	..	.. Demolished.

		Condition at end of 1935.
59, Broomfield Road .. ..	..	Demolished.
60, " " " " " "	..	" "
Old King William, Springfield Wharf	..	" "
18, New Street .. ..	..	Reconditioned.
19, " " " " " "	..	" "

Paving of Yards, Passages, etc.

The paving of 83 yards or passages has either been repaired or re-laid in cement.

Water Supply.

The whole of the houses in the Borough, with the exception of some more or less isolated houses at Galleywood, Broomfield and Widford, are supplied from the Corporation mains.

20 houses have been provided with an internal supply of water where previous supplies were from common taps in the yard. 4 new services have been provided where services had become defective. No case has been met with where the supply was from a storage tank. Some thousands of these having been abolished in preceding years.

Common Lodging Houses.

The two common lodging houses have been well kept, and improvements made during the year. A good deal of bedding has been renewed, &c.

Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.

The slaughterhouses are generally well and cleanly kept. Contraventions of the regulations are few, and the butchers are prompt to carry out suggestions made.

The seven slaughterhouses in the Borough are as follows :—

Registered.	Licensed.
J. F. Banham, High Street.	G. H. Archer, Viaduct Road.
H. Green & Sons, Mildmay Road.	W. T. Candler, Moulsham
H. Green & Sons, Moulsham Street.	Street.
H. Wright, Springfield Road.	The Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Ltd., Coval
	Lane.

Food Surrendered.

14½lbs. Ham.	1 6lb. tin Ox Tongue.
12 boxes Jaffa Oranges.	20lbs. Lemon Soles.
5 boxes Jaffa Oranges.	48lbs. Prawns.
1 bag Shrimps (16½lbs.)	

The Butchers' shops in the Borough are as follows :—

Archer	..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Banham	..	..	..	..	High Street.
British & Argentine Meat Co.	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Candler	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
"	"	..	..	..	Kings Road.
"	"	..	..	..	Wells Street.
Copsey	..	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
Cowley	..	..	..	..	Corporation Road.
Day	..	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Edgecumbe	..	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & R. Fletcher	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Green & Sons	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
"	"	" "
London Central Meat Co.	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Matthews	..	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Puncher	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Rowe	..	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
Wright	..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	..	Kings Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
"	..	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Tindal Street.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The alterations in the Register for the year are as follows :—

New registration of producer's premises within the Borough..	3
Transfer of registration of producer's premises within the Borough	1
New registration of retailers from outside the Borough ..	2
Removal from register of retailers from outside the Borough..	1
New registration of retailer's premises within the Borough ..	3

At the end of the year the numbers registered were as follows :—

Producers within the Borough	7
Retailers from premises within the Borough	21
Retailers from premises outside the Borough	16

I am indebted to the Officials of the Chelmsford Rural District Council for valuable information in respect of the supplies from premises outside the Borough.

Generally speaking, the conditions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 are well observed.

Producers within the Borough are :—

- P. Arnold, Springfield Hall.
- R. H. Currie, Moulsham Lodge Farm ; Lodge Farm, Galleywood ;
and Tile Kiln Farm, Galleywood.
- D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
- G. Hodge, Widford Hall.
- Mrs. Lewis, Goat Hall Farm, Galleywood.
- P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
- Benjafield, Patching Hall, Broomfield.
- J. Rimmer, Bexfield Farm, Galleywood, and Thrift Farm, Wood
Street.

Retailers whose premises are situated in the Borough :—

- A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.
- Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square.
- R. T. Clark, 153, Moulsham Street.
- P. W. Cleaver, 84, Moulsham Street.
- W. J. Cubitt, 21, Mildmay Road.
- R. H. Currie, 9 and 10, Springfield Road.
- H. H. Davis, 47, New Street.
- E. A. Fewell, Broomfield Road.
- D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
- W. F. Thrush, 73, Rainsford Lane.
- E. J. A. French, New Writtle Street.
- E. Holbrook, 19, Baker Street, and 7, New Writtle Street.
- Mrs. Lewis, Goat Hall Farm, Galleywood.
- J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.
- Marks & Spencer, Ltd., High Street.
- C. Mason, Moulsham Street.
- P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
- J. Rimmer, Moulsham Street.
- Rogers & Martin, 64, Springfield Road.
- Mrs. Thompson, Rainsford Road.
- Mrs. Tucker, 7, Baddow Road.
- F. W. Woolworth & Co., High Street.

Retailers whose premises are situated outside the Borough :—

- Mrs. Bayley, The Croft, Danbury.
- W. A. Brown, " Branwoods," Writtle.
- F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.
- T. Chaplin & Sons, Galleywood.
- D. Christy, Priors, Broomfield.
- C. E. Cottey, Wood Farm, Galleywood.
- R. S. Evans, Glebe Farm, Galleywood.
- W. S. Hodge, Warren Farm, Writtle.
- F. Holmes, Mill Hill, Sandon.

B. Ketley, Mill House, Purleigh.
 Wm. Maemillan, Brick House, Boreham.
 W. A. McKnight, Wellington House, Writtle.
 F. C. Richens, New Road, Great Baddow.
 J. H. Smith, Park Farm, Mount Mascalls, Boreham.
 The Mortlock Sterilised Milk Supply Co., Ltd., 65, Whitta Road,
 Manor Park, E.12.
 Wm. Westwood, Roxwell.
 A. W. Whiting, Great Baddow.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Certified Milk.

No certified milk is retailed in the Borough.

Pasteurised Milk
 Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square.
 A. S. Tucker, Baddow Road.

Grade A (TT) Milk.

Bottlers and distributors in the Borough
 Mrs. Fewell, Broomfield Road.
 The Hygienic Dairy, Baddow Road.
 Retail dealers
 A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.
 P. W. Cleaver, 84, Moulsham Street.
 R. H. Currie, 9, and 10, Springfield Road.
 J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.

Grade A Milk.

Producers licensed in the Borough
 R. H. Currie, to produce at two farms, Lodge Farm and Tile K
 Farm, Galleywood.
 Producers outside the Borough who retail in the Borough ..
 Mrs. Bayley, The Croft, Danbury.
 F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.
 Magness & Sons, Bowers Farm, Springfield.
 Retail Dealers
 E. Holbrook, 7, New Writtle Street.
 J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.
 P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
 Rogers & Martin, Baddow Road.

Ice Cream.—Essex County Council Act, 1933.

60 persons have been registered as vendors, manufacturers, &c. This⁴⁵
 entailed much work in visiting and advising on the necessary work, &c.¹⁰

make the premises suitable, and owing to the repeated visits necessary to supervise the manufacture and sale will considerably increase the work of the Sanitary Inspector during the summer months.

Market.

The list of animals sent out of the market will be found on page 51 of the Veterinary Inspector's Report.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades carried out in the Borough are :—

Fish Friers	5
-------------	----	----	----	---

The businesses are generally well conducted.

The Knacker's Yard has received considerable attention throughout the year, but much of the slaughtering previously done here is now done outside the Borough. No dead animals are now dealt with at Palmer's Slaughterhouse.

Factories and Workshops.

The number on the register is little changed from last year.

The bakehouses in use are as follows :—

F. P. Barker	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
A. Brown	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & O. Budd	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Ltd.	..	..	..	Wells Street.
W. A. Crisp	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
A. J. W. Day	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Marriage & Willis	..	..	..	Legg Street.
L. J. Monk	..	..	..	Duke Street.
W. T. Nickelson	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
F. Poney	..	..	..	Tindal Street.
A. G. Thompson	..	..	..	Writtle Road.
J. Thompson	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Mrs. Sansom	..	..	..	Anchor Street.
Shedd Bros.	..	..	..	Duke Street.
G. Willcox	..	..	..	Duke Street.

There is no underground bakehouse in the Borough.

The regular limewashing of the bakehouses has been carried out twice early as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and in most cases more frequently.

The remaining workshops have, on the whole, been well kept.

Other work done is set out in the table on page 24.

Elementary Schools.

The sanitary conveniences at the various Elementary Schools in the Borough have been inspected regularly, and monthly reports on their condition made to the Education and Public Health Committees.

The table on page 45 shows the number and type of sanitary conveniences, &c., of each Elementary School in the Borough.

Disinfection, etc.

Where cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred, the bedding and clothing were removed to the Joint Hospital Board's Disinfecting Station for disinfection.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Constant attention has been given throughout the year, this being most important, but special efforts—by circular letter, &c., were made on the occasion of National Rat Week to enlist the co-operation of occupiers, and much good work was done in consequence. Tips, farms, food stores, &c. received special attention.

Petroleum Acts.

See tables on pages 46 to 48.

During the year 86 licences to store petroleum and 14 licences to store carbide of calcium were granted, as against 86 and 15 respectively in the preceding year.

The bulk storage of petrol in underground tanks is largely taking the place of can storage. The regulations have been very well observed, and little intervention has been necessary so far as contraventions are concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER BROWN, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector

School	Scholars, Accommo- dation pro- vided for.	Sanitary Conveniences.	Washing Accommodation.	Refuse Disposal.	Drainage.	Water Supply.
Trinity Road, Boys	352	6 Pedestal w.c.'s, 1 Urinal	14 Washing Bowls..	Collected by Council	Connected to Council's Sewer	From Boro' Mains
" Girls	370	16 " "	14 " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants	100	2 " " 1 "	5 " "	" "	" "	" "
Friars, Infants..	260	14 " " 1 {	8 " "	" "	" "	" "
			1 Sink in Cookery			
Roman Catholic	184	10 " " 2 "	3 Troughs	" "	" "	" "
St. John's Boys	188	5 Trough Closets, 1 "	2 Washing Bowls	" "	" "	" "
" Girls	264 }	12 " " 1 "	5 " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants	159 }					
Victoria Boys ..	296	4 " " 1 "	2 " "	" "	" "	" "
" Girls	431 }	6 Pedestal w.c.'s	5 " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants		7 " " 1 "	1 " "	" "	" "	" "
St. Peter's Infants	104	7 Trough Closets, 1 "	2 " "	" "	" "	" "
Springfield Mixed	243 }	{ 3 Pedestal Closets, 1 "	2 " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants		{ 4 " " 1 "				
		{ 2 " " 1 "				
Kings Road Boys	320 + 100	8 Pedestal w.c.s, 2 Urinals	17 " "	" "	" "	" "
" Girls	320 + 100	28 " "	17 " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants	250 + 50	16 " "	22 " "	" "	" "	" "
Widford Mixed	96	5 Pail Closets, 1 Urinal	2 " "	" "	To Cesspool	" "

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM LICENCES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Name and Address of Licensee.	Maximum Lic. Storage
Boreham, C., Mildmay Road	150 lbs.
Cass, H. H., 69, High Street	2 cwt
Chelmsford Car Service, Ltd., Baddow Road ..	100 lbs.
County Motor Works, Duke Street	5 cwt
Currys, Ltd., 62, High Street	2 cwt
Eastern National Omnibus Co., New Writtle Street ..	5 cwt
Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., New Street ..	800 lbs.
Jarmain, S., 198, Moulsham Street	72 lbs.
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., New Street ..	2,240 lbs.
Myall & Sons, 169, Springfield Road	72 lbs.
Newcombe & Co., New Street	168 lbs.
Pollards Garages, Ltd., Broomfield Road ..	3 cwt
Rosling, Ltd., Springfield Road	5 cwt
Smyth-Tyrrell & Sons, London Road	1 cwt

PETROLEUM LICENCES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Name and Address of Licensee.	Maximum Lic. Storage (in gall.)
Andrews, A. J. & Sons, New Street	50
Anglo-American Oil Co., Victoria Road	31,00
Arnold, A. J., Market Road	50
Bacon, W. J., The Nook, Writtle Road	2,00
Bailey, T. J., 82, Victoria Road	50
Baker, N. C., Galleywood Road	1,50
Beach, W. & Son, Ltd., Roxwell Road	50
Betts, S., Goldlay House, Baddow Road	50
Bond, J. G., Ltd., High Street	50
Boreham, C., Mildmay Road	1,00
Brittain Pash, Ltd., Threadneedle Street	50
Brown & Sons, Ltd., Springfield Road	50
Brown & Sons, Ltd., Navigation Road	5,00
Chelmsford Car Service, Ltd., Chelmer Road	2,00
Chelmsford Corporation, Manor Road	50
Chelmsford Egg Supply Co., Victoria Road	50
Chelmsford Model Laundry, Victoria Road	40
Chelmsford R.D.C., Waterloo Lane	50
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square ..	1,50
Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Broomfield Road	50
Cook, G. E. & Sons, Tindal Street	50
County Motor Works, Ltd., Duke Street	5,00

Condition at end
of 1935.
(in gallons).

Name and Address of Licensee.

Crampthorn, Ltd., 17, High Street	500
Currie, R. H., Belle Vue, Upper Bridge Road	500
Day, J., Market Buildings	30
De'ath Bros., Baddow Road	2,000
Denoon, D., Rainsford Road	2,100
Dyke, E. L., Navigation Road	500
Eastern Automobiles, Ltd., London Road	3,500
Eastern Counties Cinemas, Ltd., Friars Place	500
Eastern Counties Laundries, Ltd., Springfield Road	500
Eastern Garages, Ltd., Market Road	3,000
Eastern National Omnibus Co., Ltd., New Writtle Street	380
Eastern National Omnibus Co., Ltd., Duke Street	5,000
Essex County Council, Old Court, Springfield	500
Essex Haulage Co., Fairfield Road	500
Fleming, D., Springfield Barnes	500
Foreman, L. P. & Sons, Willow Works	500
French, F. J., Coval Works	500
Godfrey, H. & T. C., Moulsham Rope Works	500
Gowers, J., Park Road	500
Hadlers Garage, New Street	1,500
Hawkes, G. J. & Sons, Rainsford Road	300
Hawkes Bros., New Street	500
Hawkes, J. W., "The Firs," Broomfield Road	1,800
Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Rectory Lane	1,000
Hora, E., Rainsford Road	100
Jennings, Ltd., Baddow Road Garage	2,000
East, G. S. (Chelmsford Garage Co.), Moulsham Street	2,500
London & North Eastern Railway—Station	1,000
Luckin Smith, Ltd., Wharf Road	1,000
Macpherson, J. & Co., Cathedral Close	250
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., New Street	1,350
Marriage, W. H. & Sons, Chelmer Mills	500
Mizen, J. R., Widford Garage	1,500
Moss, S. E. & Son, St. Fabians Drive	500
Moy, T., Ltd., 27, Tindal Street	500
Nyall, W. & Sons, 169, Springfield Road	2,500
Newcombe & Co., New Street	500
Newstead, F. J., 15, Rainsford Road	1,000
Netchey, J., White Hart Garage, Tindal Street	500
Netchey, J. D., Springfield Street	500
Nollards Garages, Ltd., Broomfield Road	3,860
Otter, H., Fairfield Road	500
Oadford, A., Oaklands Garage	2,500
Rainsford Petrol Service Co., Ltd., Rainsford Road	4,200
Rhode Petrol Service, 35, Rainsford Road	1,500

Name and Address of Licensee.				Maximum Li Storage (in galls)
Ridley, T. D. & Sons, Townfield Street	..	..	..	1,10
Rimmer, J., Orchard Street	..	..	..	50
Rose Bros., Duke Street	..	..	..	50
Rosling, Ltd., London Road	..	..	..	72
Rosling, Ltd., Springfield Road	..	..	..	2,00
Sewell & King, Ltd., Springfield Road	..	..	..	2,50
Shell-Mex & British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Wood Street			..	46,60
Sluce, W. J., Fairfield Road	..	..	..	50
Taylor, A., Rainsford Lane	..	..	..	50
Taylor, Walker & Co., Duke Street	..	..	..	1,00
Treadwell, C. E., New Writtle Street	..	..	..	50
Ward, F. W. & Sons, Hill Road Works	..	..	..	30
Waskett, J., Springfield Wharf	..	..	..	50
Watson, R., Navigation Road	..	..	..	1,50
Wenley, Ltd., London Road	..	..	..	1,0
White, Miss E. S., " Saracens Head " Hotel	..	..	..	5
Wright, H., Springfield Road	..	..	..	5

All slaughterhouses have been visited once every week-day and several times on Sundays, and at times for extra slaughtering.

Cattle condemned under the Tuberculosis Order are sent to Harrison & Barber's slaughterhouse which is outside the Borough.

No dead animals are dealt with at Palmer's slaughterhouse.

Butchers' Shops in the Borough.

Archer	..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Banham	..	..	..	..	High Street.
British & Argentine Meat Co.	..	..	..	..	"
Candler	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Kings Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Wells Street.
Copsey	..	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
Cowley	..	..	..	..	Corporation Road.
Day	..	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Edgecumbe	..	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & R. Fletcher	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Green & Sons	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
"	"	"
London Central Meat Co.	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Matthews	..	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Puncher	..	..	..	..	"
Rowe	..	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
Wright	..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	..	Kings Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
"	..	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Tindal Street.
Coppin	..	..	..	..	Duke Street.

There is a great improvement in the condition of the slaughterhouses.

HORSE FLESH. A large quantity is sent from this town to Rotterdam and Antwerp. Export to Paris is now stopped. Special certificates are required for these, copies of which were published in the Annual Report for 1925.

GOAT FLESH. A number of carcasses were sent to Belgium.

Animals Slaughtered in the Town and sent Abroad.

Horses	..	..	..	..	87
Goats	..	..	..	..	20

Condemned : Horses, 11.

Market.

The Corporation Market has been regularly attended on each market day, and fairday and all animals deposited or exposed for sale have been examined.

Animals sent out of Market, 1935.

March 1st	..	10 lambs—unfit for sale.
April 5th	..	1 ewe—suspected tuberculosis. Sent for slaughter.
May 10th	..	Calf with injured leg.
May 10th	..	Cow suffering from milk fever.
May 31st	..	Black cow—suspected tuberculosis. Sent for slaughter.
May 31st	..	Red roan cow—suspected tuberculosis. Sent for slaughter.
May 31st	..	4 store pigs—suspected swine fever. Reported to Police.
May 31st	..	14 ewes and 15 lambs sent for detention and further examination.
June 7th..	..	Cow—suspected tuberculosis. Sent for slaughter.
June 21st	..	Cow—very emaciated.
June 28th	..	Guernsey cow sent out of market and slaughtered.
June 28th	..	Red ewe—suspected tuberculosis.
September 6th	..	Pig—fractured leg. Sent for slaughter.
September 6th	..	Pig died. (Valvular disease of heart).
September 27th	..	11 pigs—suspected swine fever.
October 4th	..	2 pigs—suspected swine fever.
October 4th	..	1 cow—suspected tuberculosis.
October 11th	..	Cow—suspected tuberculosis.
October 17th	..	Cow—suspected tuberculosis.
October 1st	..	Cow—suspected tuberculosis.
October 8th	..	Pig—unfit for food.
October 6th	..	Cow.
October 13th	..	Cow.
October 20th	..	Cow—Partuient Apoplexy.

There is a marked improvement in the quality of cattle exposed for sale.

The following figures may be of interest :—

			1934.		1935.
Poultry	..	..	126,378	..	114,709
Tame rabbits	..	..	2,660	..	1,775
Wild rabbits	..	..	15,122	..	18,289
Day-old chicks	..	..	50,000	..	80,900
Eggs	..	..	5,975,210	..	5,383,060

The following extra sales were held :—

1935.			
Cornish Cattle	.. January 29th	.. 44 Store Beasts.	14 Store Calves.
Jersey, and Essex Pigs	March 5th	.. 6 Bulls.	14 Store Beasts. 3 Calves.
			79 Pigs.
Pedigree Bulls	.. March 12th	.. 57 Bulls.	
Guernsey Cattle	.. June 4th	.. 63 Cows.	14 Calves.
Jersey Cattle	.. July 31st	.. 71 Cows.	8 Bulls.
			12 Calves.
Essex Pigs	.. September 3rd	.. 88 Store Pigs.	
Ayrshire Cattle	.. September 24th	.. 56 Cows.	13 Calves.
Guernsey Cattle	.. October 1st	.. 60 Cows.	3 Calves.
Irish Store Cattle	.. October 29th	.. 300 Store Beasts.	
British Friesian	.. October 30th	.. 20 Bulls.	47 Cows.
			7 Calves.
Jersey Cattle	.. November 12th	.. 5 Bulls.	17 Cows.
			Calves.
Irish Cattle	.. November 19th	.. 242 Store Beasts.	
Ayrshire Cattle	.. November 26th	.. 45 Cows.	9 Calves.
Fat Stock ..	.. December 5th	.. 39 Fat Beasts.	
Guernsey Cattle	.. December 17th	.. 57 Cows.	2 Calves.

Slaughter of Animals Act.

Under the provisions of this Act, 24 persons have been granted licences to slaughter.

I would again call your attention to the need of :—

- (1) Ringing of bulls brought to the Market.
- (2) One-way traffic to do away with the great congestion.
- (3) Registration of drovers.

Animals Exposed for Sale in 1934 and 1935.

				1934.	1935.
Fat Pigs	..	..	..	14,917	10,3
Store Pigs	..	..	..	21,830	29,4
Rams ..	..	..	..	251	5
Fat Sheep	..	..	..	14,684	14,2
Store Sheep	..	..	..	13,136	12,1
Lambs ..	..	..	..	1,805	1,2
Bulls ..	..	..	..	652	6
Fat Beasts	..	..	..	8,029	8,04
Store Beasts	..	..	..	7,987	12,3
Dairy Cows	..	..	..	5,050	3,35

				1934.		1935.
Fat Calves	..	..	..	318	..	402
Store Calves	..	..	..	7,459	..	7,437
Horses ..	..	..	..	673	..	663
Goats ..	..	..	..	16	..	14

HORSES. The health of the horses has been good.

SEWERAGE FARM. The health has been generally good. Several cases of contagious Abortion occurred during the early part of the year, and were alt with.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. MULVEY, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

